The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,902.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.... „ 28 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHORE—April 20th, at Bhosawul, the wife of Mr. A. T. Shore, of a son and heir.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	19
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	23
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Columbo	20	„ Galle	26
„ Galle	24	„ Columbo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	25	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,023 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickinson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingoria if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Seypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Ld.) will despatch the Steamship "PENANG," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, as an extra Steamer to Kurrachee, On SATURDAY, the 25th April, at 6 P.M.

FOR NEW YORK.

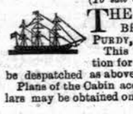
THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houlton, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to

B. P. FIELD, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*To sail about 15th proximo.*)



THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBEUR," 1308 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbeur*.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods, per "HARTFELL," Courtnay, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Courtnay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Courtnay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON SEED.—A quantity of fresh Seed, just received Overland, FOR SALE at cost price by the undersigned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Hon. Agents, Cotton Supply Association.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liver-Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

GEO NICOLL & CO.,
No. 24 Meadow Street, Bombay,
„ 1 East Street, Poona,
BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS,

BEG to inform the Inhabitants of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just received, Overland, a large supply of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

G. N. and Co. call special attention to their Manufacturing Establishment, which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced European Foreman. All Orders entrusted to them will meet with attention and despatch.

N. B. We beg to call special notice to our present Stock, being the largest ever exposed for sale in Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

Terms—CASH.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AND HOUSE PROPERTY at MAHALUXMEE without the Fort walls of Bombay, known as FRAMJEE HALL.

Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY and COMPANY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (by order of Mortgagees) on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 29th of April 1868:—All that piece of land called Conyachavur Dongry Farachy and Boat Varcanick, situate at Mahaluxmee, without the Fort walls of Bombay, together with the messuage, bungalow, stable, and premises erected and standing partly thereon and partly on the leasehold land next described, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement fourteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows, that is to say: on the east by hilly ground now or formerly belonging partly to Cowsajee Hormusjee and partly to Nowrojee Mherjee, on the west by public road leading from the Breach, on the north by land of the said Nowrojee Mherjee and on the south by the garden now or lately belonging to Madhoba Hurrychunderjee. The land is entered in the Collector's book under No. 334 and the buildings are assessed under No. 35, Breach Candy Road.

And also all that piece of hilly ground, being the upper part of the eastern side of the hill called by the name of Mahaluxmee Dongry, held on a renewable lease for ninety-nine years at a monthly rent of Rs. 100 at Mahaluxmee aforesaid, containing five thousand eight hundred and sixteen square yards more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the east by the property now or lately of Goolbai, widow of Jehanghier Byramjee, on the west by the properties now or lately of the said Cowsajee Hormusjee Rustom Framna and of the said Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, on the north by the property now or lately of the said Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and on the south by the property now or lately of Madhoba Hurrychunderjee and Maneckjee Dadabhoy Sawyer, and which said bungalow is known as Framjee Hall.

These premises are exceedingly well situate, being on rising ground open to the sea with a magnificent view of the northern part of Bombay and of the neighbouring Island of Salsette.

The buildings are very fine, with spacious apartments fitted for Reception and Sleeping Rooms in the best style, with all modern improvements at very great cost, and are perfectly suited for a first class European Hotel or Club.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Solicitors, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, ABYSSINIA.

TINCTURES, ESSENCES, LINIMENTS, &c., can now be obtained at our Fort and Byculla Houses at English prices. To Surgeons, and Owners of Dispensaries, this is a matter of interest, which, when found, they would do well to "make a note of."

ROGERS & Co.

BOTTLES, Stoppered and Plain, of all sizes, suitable for Stock or Dispensing purposes, at little more than Invoice Cost.

ROGERS & Co.

SULPHURIC ETHER for Ice Machines, cheaper than it can be obtained elsewhere in this Presidency.

ROGERS & Co.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—A choice assortment, with Gold and Silver Mountings, at greatly reduced prices.

ROGERS & Co.

MICROSCOPES.—Only a few of these Instruments on hand, very powerful and astonishingly cheap.

ROGERS & Co.

AN AIR PUMP, complete, in good working order, will be sold a bargain.

22, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROGERS & Co.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st MAY 1868 at 12 o'clock noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and Forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 15th April 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. —

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES KANKIN, } Liquidators
Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

Out-Station Orders.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

Hours of Delivery.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

Form of Address.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINDING UP.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF, for CASH only, at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROLETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES, CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYN'E, MACASSAR OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R. & Co would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Aerated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EITHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILTA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small cosignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8 per dozen nett. Discount on large orders.

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to say what they owe to the Firm as early as possible

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have this day opened a BRANCH HOUSE at MANGALORE, under the Style of ALSTONS & Co., and have arranged to continue the COFFEE CURING and COMMISSION BUSINESS hitherto carried on by Messrs. McMIME & Co.

Mr. ALEXANDER PRIMROSE will sign for our new Firm per procuration.

ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co.

Colombo, 1st January 1868.

COKE AND COAL ASHES.—TENDERS (sealed and marked "Tenders for Ashes") will be received by the Agent G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to 27th April instant, for the purchase of the refuse Ashes now lying at Byculla, Callian, Whasind, Kurjut, Campoolee, Kussara, Lanowlee, Poona, Deolsal and Sholapore, at each or all Stations.

The parties tendering must specify the Price per Cubic Yard. The Ashes to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within 14 days after the purchase has been completed, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give Security to the amount of Rs. 200.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. CHARLTON,
Acting Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 15th April 1868.

IMPORTANT TO MESS AND GENERAL AGENTS.—NOTICE.—Until further Notice MESS STORES and GENERAL GOODS can be BOOKED DIRECT FROM BOMBAY TO DEESA at the usual Railway Rates, plus One Rupee per Maund of 41 lbs., for Cartage from Ahmedabad to Deesa.

The entire Fare, together with the Railway Receipt, will be recovered at Deesa only after the safe delivery of the Goods to the Consignee there.

This plan of through booking will save much vexatious delay and loss consequent on the Goods being forwarded (as at present) at the risk and on the account of the owners by forwarding Agents at Ahmedabad and Dholleera.

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, NOWROJEE PESTONJEE, } Carting Agents.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Carting Agent's Office, 20th April 1868.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses, Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers, "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—THIRD AND FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of RUPEES FOUR per SHARE, making with the First and Second Distributions already paid total of Rupees 10½ (being 4 Rupees in excess of amount called up), subject as to the Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all Debts due by them to the Company, will be made on and after the First day of May next, at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

Shareholders who have not taken the First and Second Distributions are requested to apply for same without delay.

TALLOOKCHUND HOKUMCHUND.
TAPIDASS VURJDASS.
NAGINBHOY DAYABHOY. } Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st April 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 30th instant at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1867.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd.—To declare a Dividend.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 30th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1868.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 4½ o'clock P.M., when the following Resolutions will be proposed:—

1st.—That the Directors be at liberty to set apart, whenever they shall think fit, either out of Capital or Profits or partly out of Capital and partly out of Profits, and either in one amount at one time or in several amounts at different times, such a sum as will enable them to purchase 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. Government Paper of such value that the annual interest thereof will be sufficient to pay the annual rents, amounting to Rupees 7,800, of the land on which the Company's Mill stands, viz., Rupees 5,100 the rent of the land called Randal Lodge, belonging to Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and Rupees 2,700, the rent of the land called Seton Lodge, belonging to Mr. Dinshawjee Manockjee, and that such Government Paper be purchased in the names of two or more Trustees to be appointed by the Shareholders at their Meeting, which Trustees are to hold the said Government Paper and to pay the interest thereof to the Directors for the time being, who are thereout to discharge the annual rents abovementioned until such time or times as the respective Lessors and the Directors shall have mutually agreed for the sale and purchase of the said premises called Randal Lodge and Seton Lodge respectively, when the said Trustees upon the request of the Directors are to endorse to the latter the whole or so much of the said Government Paper as the Directors shall require them to endorse, and that such Government Paper when endorsed is to be realized by the Directors and the proceeds thereof are to be applied by them in paying for the land, the subject of the purchase, but the said Trustees shall not be bound to see to the application of the said Government Paper or of the proceeds or interest thereof, nor shall the Directors be responsible for the acts or defaults of the Trustees.

2. In the event of the forgoing advertisement being carried, then to appoint two or more Trustees for the purposes thereinmentioned.

3. To consider and decide on the mode in which the account in the Company's Books, headed "Bonus on Purchase of Concern" and the sum standing to the debit of that account are to be dealt with.

4. That when and so soon as the Directors shall in their absolute discretion think fit so to do, they do take the necessary steps for winding up the present Company and transferring the business Property and Assets thereof to another Company to be formed for the like purpose as the present Company but with limited liability, in manner contemplated by the 175th Section of the Indian Company's Act 1866 or other law for the time being in force.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, requests that all Claims against him, as Proprietor of the London Hotel, be sent in to him within eight days from this date.

Bombay, 20th April, 1868. P. HORWITZ.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

BUTLER, PALMER & Co.

EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at the Offices of the undersigned, in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering, and if approved of, confirming certain Resolutions which were unanimously carried at a General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 20th day of March last.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 21st April 1868.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to India should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
2	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
2	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Opera Glass.
1	„ Fine Coloured do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Coloured do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—A Requisition having been made to the Calcutta Directors of the Company in the manner provided by the Articles of Association to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING for the objects stated in such Requisition, and the said Directors having failed to convene such Meeting in the manner required by the said Articles of Association, we, the undersigned, being not less than 20 Shareholders, holding in the aggregate not less than 300 Shares in the Company, do hereby convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, to be held at 3 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, at 3 o'clock P.M. on FRIDAY the 1st day of May next, for the objects stated in the said Requisition and the Circular sent to each Shareholder.—We are, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

J. EISENLOHR,
S. H. ROBINSON,
E. D. KILBURN,
by his Attorney HENRY F. BROWN,
and others.

Calcutta, 18th April 1868.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).

GENTLEMEN,—Take NOTICE, that we hereby convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at Law now being proceeded with against these Gentlemen; also to consider such other matters as may be brought before the said Meeting.—We are, Gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

S. H. ROBINSON,
E. D. KILBURN,
by his Attorney HENRY F. BROWN.
and others.

Calcutta, 18th April 1868.

CARR BROTHERS
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.
„ Coloured Eglinton.
„ Glace Eglinton.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.
The Fancy Windsor.
Ring Scarf.
The Washing Silk Scarf.
Check Twill Scarf.
Plain Colored Zephyr.
Tartan Scarfs.
Striped Ottawan; and
Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.
„ Improved Carlton.
„ Opera.
„ Grosvenor.
„ Cavalier.
„ Persigny.
The Challenge.
„ Daisy.
„ Hyde Park.
„ Olympic.
„ Colonial; and
„ Continental.

GLOVES GLOVES!!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

Just Received.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
40, BOGWARE ROAD, LONDON,
and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

NOTICES.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SIX per Share, for the year ending 29th February 1868, will be PAID on and after the 25TH INSTANT, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bombay Green, Fort.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUM CONCERT,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH APRIL.

Mr. CARSON has much pleasure in informing his Patrons and Friends that he has set aside the above night for a

GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUM TOURNAMENT;

and he trusts that the wit, humour, and *jeu d'esprit* of the Bombay Public will not keep its light under a bushel, but shine forth as refulgent as the glorious sun in this

GORGEOUS EAST.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES will be open for competition:

Prize 1st—For the BEST Original Conundrum, A HANDSOME GOLD SELF-WINDING ENGLISH WATCH, with Case, valued at £ 15-0-0.

Prize 2nd—For the SECOND BEST Original Conundrum will be awarded

A BEAUTIFUL MORROCCO HANDSOMELY GILT ALBUM, to hold two hundred Portraits, valued at £8-0-0.

Prize 3rd—For the VERY WORST Original Conundrum will be awarded,

A DECIDEDLY HANDSOME PIECE OF PLATE.

(PATTERN ORIGINAL).

The following Rules will be adopted regarding the Conundrums:—

1st.—All Conundrums sent to compete for the Prizes MUST BE ORIGINAL.

2nd.—No Competitor is entitled to send more then ONE Con

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones close at 615; New Do. 95; Port Cannings 340; United Victorias 990. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscrib. Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Divi. dend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
[3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,750 pr share
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	73 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	5½ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	130	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	105 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
600,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China, In	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5 per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompted' Paris	Nomina
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	
2,750,000	200	1,000	9	London & China Ba.	184 p. sh.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	Madras Bank	63p. ct.
500,000	250	250	12	National Bank of India	123 ex. div.
	200	200	....	Oriental Bank	435 p.s
	100	100	....	Royal Bank of India	53 p. s
	0 5	0 5	....	Guzerat Bank	55 [illegible]

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per sh.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	610 to 615 sh.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	95 per sh.
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co.	140 per sh.
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	68 per sh.
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.s.	Port Canning	340
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co.	999

SHIPPING COMPANIES

800,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	2,100 per
560,000	2,500	2,500	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	515 per h.
380,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,375 per share
150,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,000 per share
150,000	500	500	...	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rat
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
Rima	60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 percent
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Do.	1835-36	[illegible]
" " "	1842-43	92 to 9 ½
" " "	1854-55	[illegible]
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112½
Five and a half per cent.		113½
Municipal 8 per cent. Loan		111½

BANKOF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 222
German Crowns	" 310
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 19 ozs. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 24TH APRIL.

			PER CANDY.
Dholleras	Old		215 to 218
Bhownuggur			
Broach			210 to 212
Viagoria			205 to 207
Compta			205 to 207
Dharwar Sawginned			212 to 215
Comrawuttee	New		235 to 240
Akote			
Broach			248 to 255
Dholleras			265 to 267
Bhownuggur			
Veraval			215 to 225

Ready Sales... ... ... 750 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 675 "
Market firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 24.

Stack, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Dawson, Vet. Surgeon, Bengal Army, on sick leave.
Henderson, Lieutenant, 77th Regiment, on sick leave, from Nowsaree.
Kinloch, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
MacRae, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Department, on sick leave, from Mean Meer.
Clifford, Lieutenant, Punjab Cavalry, on sick leave, from Dehra Ghazee Khan.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 24.

Briggs, Captain, 83nd Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.
Macnougal, Ensign, 83nd Regiment, to Kurrachee.
Nicholson, Ensign, 83nd Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.
Kinloch, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, to Poona.
Hanson, Major, H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—24TH APRIL.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
" Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£2 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route		£80s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
April 23	Penang (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee, April 21.
24	American (s)	Baker	Zoula Mar. 28, and Aden Apr. 10.
	Philosopher	Ross	Aden, April 18.
	Tapjee (s)	Drewitz	Cutch Mandvee, Apr 20
	N. Mugid	Nacoda	Cochin, March 29.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 24	Oberon	Towill	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer *Delhi*, Curling, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Mistahbed*, Hallumwood, to Liverpool.
Barque *Sultana*, Bowers, to Mangoon.
Ship *Jamait*, Graham, to Calcutta.
Brig *Amanthoo Seymon*, Nacoda, to Cochin.
Ship *Echo*, Henry, to Carwar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Penang*, to Kurrachee.
Ship *Chanticleer*, to Calcutta *via* Coast.
Ship *Royal Alfred*, to Liverpool.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jabbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company,
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The SECOND MEETING of the COMMITTEE will be held in the Town Hall, at 4 P.M., TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

NOTICE.—The MONEY ORDER AGENCY at KOTREE, SIND, will be CLOSED until further intimation.

EDWARD W. S. LOGIN, Controller.
Chief Office, Bombay, 23rd April 1868.

STOLEN, from Ship *Palmas*, one 22 feet GIG, white painted, Ship's name on the Stern, had 5 Oars, Mast, and 2 Sails. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded by Captain CARD, or NANABHOY and SORABJEE, British Hotel Lane.

WANTED, an OFFICE in the FORT, Elphinstone Circle or vicinity preferred; also, a small BROUGHAM or SEIGRAM and HORSE. Apply to "D. E. O.," *Gazette Office*.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by an European of 9 years' experience in India as a SUB-AGENT and MANAGER of RAILWAY and BUILDING CONTRACTS. No objection to outdoor work in a Mercantile or any other Firm. Testimonials unexceptionable. Address "H. M.," *Bombay Gazette*.

CONCERT.—The BOMBAY GLEE CLUB will give a CONCERT for the BENEFIT of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, May 5th, at 9 P.M. The Programme will be advertised in a few days. The attention of Members is requested to the dates for rehearsal, viz., 27th and 30th instant, and 4th proximo.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 27TH INSTANT to 11TH ULTIMO, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY JILA, Secretary.
Bombay, 24th April 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ICE.—NOTICE.—On and from 1st May the RATE for ICE to Stations distant 300 Miles and upwards from Bombay will be reduced from ONE AND A HALF PIES per SEER to ONE PIE per SEER.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th April 1868.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses containing in each Binocular, and by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space. Price—Eighty Rupees.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULAR, (similar in form to the Emperor's Binocular.) This admirable Binocular has Three Transposing Sights, "FIELD," "MARKING," and "THREADS." It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect Binoculars yet produced. Cash—Rs. 24.

Also an assortment of various Presentation Binoculars of elegant form, and of the best Optical quality.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2½ inches, with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Rings Adjustment, &c., fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hoobs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete. ... ... Rs. 400.

SOUNDY & Co
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

FIFTEEN RUPEE BINOCULAR, one of the best and Cheapest Binoculars ever manufactured, and very portable, complete in a Morocco leather case.

*** Cash with order.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company amongst the Registered Shareholders thereof, at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY per SHARE, will be paid on and after FRIDAY the 1st day of May 1868, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bombay Green, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Before payment the Shareholders are requested to produce at the Office of the Company their Certificates of the First Distribution.

SORABJEE FROMMUEZ,
For self and co. Liquidators.
Bombay, 24th April 1868.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES FOR SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E & J Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.
THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
OF TO-DAY WILL CONTAIN

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I.—The Ministry and the Irish Church.
II.—Abyssinian Affairs.
III.—The Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867.
IV.—English and Native Rule.
THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPH INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK.
WILD ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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" " 2 8 per Month.
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" " 2 0 per Month.

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Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P.M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A.M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch 7 A.M.; after Packet letters 8 A.M.

Registered Letters and Bunghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M. and from noon 4 to 5 P.M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice, of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Fort Gate.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

THE fears so frequently finding expression now-a-days with respect to the weakening of the influence of Christianity upon society, only need a reference to the amazing tenacity of religious belief, or rather say, of religious prejudice, in its hold upon the minds of the great majority of the world around us, to allay them in all, save morbidly dejected minds. And no greater proof of this can be given than that which is afforded by the unmurmuring patience with which society endures sermons. A society which will tolerate a regular course of sermons throughout the year from constraint abhorring to childhood, to practical middle age, and from thence on to testy dotage, and through it, until death, should inspire the thoughtful orthodox with but few terrors for its faithfulness. Men are naturally prone, as we know, to sacrifice in honour, or, oftener, in deprecation of the anger of their Gods,—but a sacrifice of self is far less usual than a sacrifice of something or somebody else. Hence the repute which the sublime self-sacrifices of certain devotees obtain for them in, and, to a great measure, out of their own sects. But here, in days when self-implicated penance does not obtain very highly, among even the Hindus, are Christians to be beheld, Sunday after Sunday, immolating themselves, without any preceding spiritual excitement to urge them—upon the altars of unutterable weariness. Surely, essays and reviews—Renan and Colenso to the contrary notwithstanding—we have herein an evidence of the deep-seated orthodoxy of the British Christian. Put them all in the balance—Williams and Maurice—Colenso and Stanley—Huxley and Darwin—Milman and Renan—*Ecce Homo* and Bradlaugh's lectures, and pamphlets pile them all, open and declared, tentative and suspected foes to catechismal orthodoxy, in the balance, and set that one matter of sermons against them in the other scale, and their inefficacy against the foundations of that truly British fabric—so square, and solid, and unimaginative—would seem for the nonce to be but as the Zephyrs breathing upon Attas. Now, of course, this is a very excellent thing; but it may be open to question, whether the proof needs a permanent existence to secure its comforting advantages. The stastistics of the English umbrella sellers may be fairly adduced in proof of the assertion, that the humidity of the English climate has secured a deep-seated conviction for itself in the opinion of the English public, but it does not, at one and the same time, afford an apology for a wet July. By which we mean that, as it can always be proven, how long and patiently sermons were endured, if there seems no reason why, merely to retain a sufficiently established proof, sermons under their present conditions, should go on being established also, after the manner of the decrees of the Medes and Persians. And after much consideration, it is not easy for an unbiassed reasoner to bring forward any other reason why sermons should continue existing after the manner of their present existence. They are clearly founded on that mistaken principles—that every minister *ought* to preach as often as possible; that every minister *can* preach; and that every minister, whether gifted with the power of oratory or of composition, has likewise the power of investing those words or compositions with an originality or interest worth hearing. Each of these points obtains double significance, in cases where the great bulk of the listeners are the preacher's own equals in experience, intellect, and custom; and obtain even yet more when, as in India, a choice of churches is either extremely limited or *non* existent; and when the churches themselves are, as a general rule, extremely hot and uncomfortable.

Now, in the first place, there is not admissible support for the idea that every clergyman, young or old, wise or stupid, fervent or cut-and-dried, need necessarily deliver himself, at regulation intervals, of a regulated amount of composition, upon a regulation topic, to an audience regulated to hear him by a custom which forbids them the exercise of any choice in the matter, short of staying away altogether. Even men of learning, and research, and eloquence claim an immense privilege when they claim this. Mr. Gladstone would not dream of claiming it, and would most certainly not obtain it if he did—if he claimed it among half a dozen promiscuously assembled people in an omnibus, whereas, not the eminent and eloquent only, but the most feeble and dozed, and dreary occupants of the pulpit, claim it with the confidence and assured sense of right which characterise a parent in his own nursery, favouring his own children with his experience of life, and thence deduced views upon infantine morality. The assumption of the right, when examined critically, appears as astonishing, as does the patience with which it is endured; and it requires all one's appreciation of the amazing force of habit exercised upon one side, and of the force of confidence in the value of one's own composition exercised upon the other, to bring oneself to believe that the matter admits of explanation.

The tacit assumption that every ordained or conventionally qualified preacher *can* preach is another enormous error, which one would suppose would have grown topheavy long ago. Preaching, be it remembered, always implies some of the greatest of human gifts. Now, if the ceremony of ordination, or of election, or whatever may be the method of admission to the priesthood, be capable of conferring upon the admitted these gifts, surely every church, and every sect, presents us with sad examples of misapplied advantages. In one of the noblest, and most ancient, and most beautiful churches in London, there is, at the present day, a clergyman, doubtless of fair educational attainments, who has not mastered the commonest rudiments of elocution. He cannot read with simple distinctness, and has somwire an absence of elocutionary instinct, that the announcement of a charity sermon, or other parochial matter, is given in precisely the same tone of voice, in all respects, as is the most impressive passages in the evangelists—*i. e.* in one unvarying, rapid nasal utterance. And yet the large congregation of this church is so composed, that it contains five men to two women, and of those men 95 per cent. are engaged, during the week in labours demanding the exercise of the highest forms of ability; and of that proportion of 95 probably two-third's have taken their degrees at the University. Yet, to such a congregation this clergyman, who cannot even read the most familiar prayer with sufficient distinctness to enable strangers to understand him, and whose discourses never rise above the level of the most conventional common-place, preaches regular half hour, or forty minute sermons,—a practice which, for absurdity, could only be equalled by telling the story of Little Red Riding Hood, in Hebrew, to an auditory comprised of College dons, sad charity school children,—to the one coming no edification; to the other, no comprehension. We could not adduce a better example of our meaning than this. It is impossible to suppose, that, either this very worthy chergyman considers the custom productive of good; or that those who listen do so for any other reason than because they really cannot help themselves. There are thousands of excellent ministers of religion, who are invaluable as parish priests, as bed-side counsellors; as pioneers of morality among the poor; and as bearers of consolation to the suffering and despondent, who are absolutely hurtful in the pulpit, from their total incapacity to occupy it, to any other end, than that of wearying their congregation. And there are others too, who can think, but can neither fix their thoughts, in an impressive form, upon paper, nor utter them attractively when after a fashion they have fixed them. Because those thoughts are wise and holy does not redeem them from the charge of distracting those who listen to their delivery, if that delivery be monotonous and flabby. Take Milton, or Shakespeare, or Burke, and select the grandest passage you can find, and get it read, after such a fashion, and what become of its beauties, and its passion and its tenderness, and its pathos? If the finest and most familiar passages in Scripture cannot gain an attentive hearing from such a voice, how can it be expected that a mere conventional deduction from them should be enabled to do so? The poer of thinking well; of expressing those thoughts popularly upon paper; and of reading them well thence; or of delivering them attractively, direct as they spring fresh from the brain, is one of extreme rarity. When possessed, it meets with an immense success. But why should we tolerate worthless imitations merely because it has become the custom? Despite the gratification of hearing the sound of one's own voice, there are numbers of the clergy who would gladly waive their privilege to preach, as a regular matter, if the prejudices of society would allow them to do so. They feel their own oratorical incapacity, and the sacrifice to conventionality, which their congregation impose upon themselves, is imposed upon them also. Even if those who find they cannot compose, or speak *extempore*, borrow—sensibly enough—from the published works of the great masters of the pulpit, there is yet the power of delivery wanted to render the compromise more endurable, or useful than were their own composition. Three ways are open to us of escaping from these inflictions. 1—By the congregation rising at the end of the prayers, if indisposed to listen to the sermon. 2—That sermons should only follow *one* of the daily services 3—That no clergyman should attempt to preach unless he *can* preach, and has something in his head worth preaching. The first and second of these methods would meet the case in point of compromise; the third would best meet it in point of commonsense. A bigoted resistance to all three, results, to a great extent, in a fourth, that of staying away altogether,—or, of going to sleep or becoming habitually inattentive when present.

COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, 22ND APRIL.

Gov. Securities. { FOUR 7 is 74 / FIVES and a half 12½ to 12¾

Exchange, six months' sight, 1s. 11 11-16d.
Freights—Dead Weight, Rice, 12s. 6d.
Seeds, Linseed, 29 3s. 9d.
Shirtings, Rs. 6 to 6·2·
Madapollams, Rs. 2-7 to 2·9.
Mule Twist, 6 annas 4 pice.
Market for Piece Goods steady, moderate sales.
Market for Twist maintained.

BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY it was reported that the telegraph cable was right to Gwadur.

H. M. S. *Highflyer* left Bombay on her way to England yesterday.

THE Right Hon'ble Mr. Massey, late Finance Minister, returned on Thursday night last from Poona, and has taken up his residence at Government House, Malabar Hill.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per ship *Philosopher*, Captain Ross, from Aden:—Mr. Waters, Mr. Bazonjee Pestonjee, and 204 muleteers and public followers.

THE second meeting of the committee in connection with the project for an International Exhibition in Bombay will be held in the Town Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

ABOUT midnight on Thursday last an alarm o fire was raisgd in a chawl occupied by severa dhobies, situated in Goodfellow's Gully. The police were immediately on the spot, and the fire was put out in a few minutes.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday, per steamer *American*, Captain Baker, from Zoula:—Captain Wales, Mr. W. Wright, Mr. R Currey, hospital assistant, 102 native soldiers, 81 native followers, and 21 women.

OUR up country readers will be glad in this hot weather to hear that the G. I. P. Railway Company has reduced its rates for the conveyance of ice to stations distant 300 miles and upwards from Bombay to one pie per seer.

TWENTY dealers in Bombay were charged before the Senior Magistrate in the Fort Police Court on Thursday with carrying on their professions without paying the necessary license. One of them, named Durjee Raja, was fined Rs. 10, and a second summons was issued against the other defendants.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Thursday touching the death of the coolie, Wittoo Sheeva, who was injured in the head whilst carrying part of a table belonging to the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott from the Secretariate along the Breach Candy road on Wednesday evening last. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

YESTERDAY one Syboo Nursoo was charged before Mr. John Connon, with having failed to comply with a notice of the Court to remove inflammable materials from his shed, situated at New Foras Road. His Worship fined the defendant Rs. 20 for failing to attend the Court, and Rs. 10 per day for every day that such materials were not removed.

THE following passengers arrived on Thursday night, per steamer *Penang*, Captain Taunton, from Kurrachee:—Major General Farquharson; Major and Mrs. Ballinghall, 35th Regt.; Captain Ryan, Lieut. Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford and 2 children, Rev. C. De Penha, Mr. Alexander Allan, Mr. Sampson, Mr. Champneys, Mr. Herbage, Dr. MacRae, Dr. and Mrs. Davison and 3 children.

UNDER the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the indulgence of free conveyance will be allowed to all native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the native army, when travelling from station to station by railway and Government steamers on medical certificate, whether in the Presidency to which they may belong or beyond its limits.

THE police peons who were injured in the late affray between some of the townspeople and the sepoys of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry were yesterday discharged from the police hospital, where they were sent by the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Police. It is believed that the men of the regiment will be brought up for trial before one of the Magistrates of Police.

THE following is the programme of music to be played this evening at the Esplanade Bandstand by the Band of the 22nd Regt. N. I., which will in future play on Saturdays:—

Quick March	"Gladiateur" ..... Riviere.
Overture	"Fair Maid of Perth" Waddel.
Waltz	"Immortelleh" ..... Gung'l.
Selection	"Lucia di Lammermoor" ..... Donizetti.
Quadrille	"Friedrich Wilhelm" Bilse.
Galop	"Bloomer" .....

NATIVE ladies generally have an aversion to appear in mixed assemblies, and to afford them an opportunity of a "good laugh" Dave Carson purposes giving one of his amusing entertainments specially for them on Thursday evening next, and no doubt the opportunity will be largely availed of. The performances on Wednesday night were well received by a large house. Many novelties were introduced, and Dave's versatile powers of mimicry were displayed to great advantage and with great effect in "The Bombay Police Court." Mons. Semeladis' refined violin performances were as usual received with much applause. The same programme will be repeated to-night.

MESSRS. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. yesterday sued in the Small Cause Court Latiff Noor Mahomed, Ramchunder Sewjee, and Sorabjee Rustomjee, to recover Rs. 1,000, being the amount due by the latter to the former on their joint and several promissory note, dated 8th February 1868, payable one month after date. Mr. Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, employed by the plaintiffs' firm, proved that the note in question was signed in his presence by the first two defendants who were partners, and that the third one became a guarantee. His Honor, the First Judge, before whom the case was called on for hearing, in the absence of the defendants, recorded a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed. Mr. Langley, who appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, made an application for costs, which was refused.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Delhi*, Captain R. Curling, to Aden and Suez:—

For Marseilles.—Mr. Henry Oliphant, Sir A. Grant, Mr. Alfred King, Mrs Tronsdell and child, Mrs. Irvine, Mr. A. Herbage, Mr. Berley, Captain Parkinson, Mr. and Mrs. D'Avigdor, Major-General Farquharson.

For Southampton.—Mrs. and Miss W. Thompson, Captain Cotter, Mr. and Mrs. Doveton, Mr. J. C. Dickinson, Mr. B. Smith, Mrs. Baynes and child, Captain G. H. Candy, Mr. Mackay, Mrs. J. Masson and infant, Captain C. Crutchley, Mr. John Burrough, Captain Gronow, Mr. C. Dunbar, Surgeon Major and Mrs. W. H. Mackintosh, Miss Mackintosh, and 3 children, Mr. E. Bland Vet. Surgeon, and Mrs. Dawson and 3 children, Lieutenant Henderson, Lieutenant Bennett, Mrs. Berkley, Lieutenant and Mrs. Clifford and 3 children, Mr. W. Smith Mrs. Seites and 3 children.

For Aden.—Mr. A. Pace, Lieutenant H. L. Nutt, Mr. W. Cheetham.

For Suez.—Major W. N. Lees, Colonel Ballard, Dr. D. MacRae, Mr. Sampson, Mr. W. J. Thomson, Rev. Mr. Kirk, Mr. Huson, Mr. A. D. Grant, Major and Mrs. Morgate and child.

YESTERDAY the case of swindling in the Administrator-General's Department was again called before Mr. Bickersteth in the Fort Police Court. At the conclusion of his cross examination Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw addressed the Court at great length on behalf of the defendant. He held that the articles produced in Court had not been sufficiently proved as those of the deceased gentleman, and that at any rate there were no grounds on which to hold the defendant guilty of the charge. He submitted that the defendant had done nothing but what was his duty as an officer superior to Balcrushna, and the sepoy who had removed the furniture; that the prosecution had not brought forward the case in a free manner as they had found it and ought to have shown a public case; that the defendant was deprived of the opportunity of acquitting himself, by his accomplice turning witness against him; that the Court could not sustain the uncorroborated evidence of Balcrushna the accomplice of the defendant, and the sepoy; and that if His Worship gave the case the consideration which it would receive from an intelligent jury, then he would discharge the defendant. He then said that the evidence was so voluminous and had spread over such a length of time—more than a month—that he wished to read it before giving judgment. He thought he could do so by Tuesday next, and would state his decision on that afternoon before one o'clock. The case was accordingly adjourned.

STEAMER REPORTS.—24TH APRIL.

Calis, 22nd, 10·55 A.M.—Mail Steamer *Mongolia* from Suez anchored.

Kurrachee, 24th, 8·30 A.M.—Steamer *Kurrachee* arrived from Bombay with Overland Mails at 7 A.M.

LINE REPORTS.—24TH APRIL.

Beora, 23rd, 9·10 P.M.—No answer from Sepree since 8·25 P.M.

Bellary, 23rd, 10 P.M.—Impersect Bangalore.

Bellary, 24th, 6·30 A.M.—Imperfect Communication Bangalore continues.

Beora, 24th, 7·30 A.M.—I interruption Sepree continues.

Bellary, 24th, 11 A.M.—Perfect Communication Bangalore.

Kurrachee, 24th, 11·45 A.M.—Cable right to Gwadur. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 7th April, via Russia 11th April. Latest date from Egypt 14th April.

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

GRET INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

8 *tatement of Traffic for the Week ending* 19*th April* 1868

OPEN 874 MILES.

| | | | |

iron railing, as shown in the sectional drawings. The building will cost Rs. 4,00,000. It will contain 688 stalls, and yield an income of at least Rs. 42,000.

NULL BAZAARS.

Now as to the 2nd class markets at the Null Bazaars, I found the two sites to be very convenient, and that it would be sufficient to cover them with iron buildings such as I have above described for the meat markets on the Esplanade.

I have accordingly erected a building 160 by 60 feet equal to 9,600 feet in all, of which there are 125 (total 205 square feet) over the Mutton and Fish Market, which contains 80 stalls, exclusive of fish-sellers' seats, which number 125. This was completed and opened in November.

A similar building was completed and opened on the 24th December last over the site of the Vegetable Market, which measures 140 by 120 feet, equal to 16,800 square feet. It contains 384 stalls. The above two buildings at the Null Bazaar cost Rs. 1,36,000, and yield the handsome annual income of Rs. 34,000. I had hoped originally to extend the Vegetable Market up to the Erskine Road, to buy up the properties marked in the accompanying plan, and thus to leave the Mosque in the centre flanked on one side by the Vegetable Market, on the other by the Mutton and Fish Market. I found, however, that the cost would be excessive, and was therefore obliged to restrict my improvements to the existing sites, only purchasing the site of one old house, which has been pulled down, by which another access is afforded to the Vegetable Market. There is no doubt that any original plan must be carried out very soon, for these markets are crowded to excess and do not afford sufficient accommodation. So handsome, however, is their yield that there should be no difficulty in carrying out the additional improvement within a year or two.

There remains the Fort Market, which it has become necessary to remove, because the new Eastern Boulevard passes through it. There was fortunately a piece of Municipal ground a few feet distant from the existing Market and equally convenient. I obtained sanction at the last Budget Meeting for a new Market building on this site, and it will be completed in a few weeks at a cost of Rs. 15,214. It will contain 100 stalls, and will yield at least Rs. 4,000 per annum.

Other small markets similar to the Fort market will hereafter be required from time to time in various parts of the town.

Thus, then, it appears that, whereas on 1st July 1865 the Market property of the Municipality was comparatively unproductive, it will consist at the close of this year of the following valuable properties:—

Names of Markets.	Area in Square Feet within the Pillars.	Stalls.	Cost.	Annual Income.	Percentage of Income on Cost.
			Rs.	Rs.	
New General Markets on Esplanade, including—					
1. Main building for new green vegetables, spice, &c. including railing	56,600	688	4,15,500	42,000	10
2. Mutton Market.....	12 000	237	63,000	6,900	9¼
3. Beef do	7,200	80	37,500	4,000	10¾
4. Iron Store-shed.....	18,000	308	1,04,000	15,000	14
Null Bazaars,					
1. Mutton and Fish.....	9,600	205	53,000	12,640	*24¼
2. Fruit and Vegetable..	16,800	384	85,000	21,270	25¼
Fort Market	4,100	100	15,214	4,000	26¼
Total	124,600	2,002	7,71,214	1,04,860	13
Acres. Square yards. Square feet.					
2-86 .. 15,851 .. 124,60[illegible]					

At the opening of the new temporary Green Market in the store-shed on the Esplanade, it seemed advisable to try and reconcile the dealers to the abolition of the old market in Shaik Memon Street. I accordingly inaugurated the building by a Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable show, which, considering the short time available for preparation, was, I am glad to think, a complete success.

It was of course impossible in a first attempt of this kind to estimate the cost accurately, and there were several expenses which it would not be necessary to incur again. The price of admission on the first day too might very well have been higher, and thus the show would have paid its expenses. As it was the cost to the Municipal Fund was Rs. 588. Upward of 4,500 persons visited the show, of whom 900 were native ladies. The building will always be available after the current year for a show of this kind, and I strongly recommend that it be repeated annually.

I have been well satisfied with the Superintendent of the Markets (Mr. Higgins) during the past year. There has been no trouble or disturbance of any kind, and in point of cleanliness our Markets will now, I hope, bear favourable comparison with most of the markets in Europe.

CHAPTER VI.—THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

I republish an amended plan of the Bandora Slaughter-house a potograph of the main building taken from the B. B. and C. I. R. line. They were completed and opened in February 1867.

There were many difficulties to overcome in carrying out so radical a reform as the abolition of the existing slaughter-houses within the town, and the removal of the entire Butcher trade to Bandora—a distance of eight miles from the city.

We had to bear in mind the following points, among others:—

That the Cammatterees and others actually employed in slaughtering must have lines on the ground.

That there must be standing-room under cover for at least three days' supply of live cattle for Bombay.

That there must be space for the bi-weekly fairs of live stock.

That there must be abundance of water.

That there must be every convenience for live cattle to reach the ground by rail.

That to ensure speedy transit to Bombay the siding for the meat train should be so close to the slaughter-houses as to admit of the meat being loaded from them at once into the meat vans.

That the prejudices of the Hindoo communities should in no way be offended.

These prejudices showed themselves at every step, and in the most trivial detail. For instance, not only was it necessary that the mutton and beef should be slaughtered under separate roofs and in distinct buildings, but the blood and drainage from the Beef slaughter-house could not be allowed to pass even in an underground sewer past the Mutton slaughter-house. Again, besides a wall dividing the two yards, it was imperative that it should not be possible to see from the Mutton yard and building into the Beef slaughter-house; and the mutton and beef must go in separate vans, the buffers of which must not even touch each other (a separate train was even demanded), and on arrival in Bombay the mutton and beef must not see each other, (if I may use the term), but must be carried away to market by different routes, and a separate gang of coolies must be employed to cleanse each slaughter-house.

By adopting the radial plan, Mr. Aitken has been able to meet all these difficulties. A siding runs in from the Bandora station, which bifurcates in two sidings—one to the west, being the live stock siding and platform, the other to the meat siding. In the space between the two are the Mutton and Beef and Commissariat Slaughter-houses, built on the line and along the curve, with their respective yards in rear.

Cattle arriving by the main entrance are landed on the live stock platform, pass at once into the large open space used for the bakkas or fairs, and are afterwards passed into the large standing-sheds on each side of the central road. The Inspector's sentry-box is between the two gates to the slaughter-houses, and sheep or cattle are there daily inspected and passed for slaughter before entering the slaughter-house yards. They are tied up in the yard until required, and the carcases being prepared are at once carried through the east doorway, and hung up in the meat vans alongside. The train having been once made up has never been altered. The mutton vans are separated from the beef vans by three third class carriages, in which those coolies travel who are needed for carrying the meat to market after arrival in Bombay. The train leaves Bandora about 3 A.M. and reaches BoreeBunder about 4 A.M. At the temporary siding at Boree Bunder a screen again separates the mutton from the beef vans.

Vehar water has been laid from Mahim over the Causeway into the slaughter-houses and to the standing-sheds. The cleansing of the floors is therefore a very easy process. The buildings were designed by Mr. Aitken, and do him great credit. They are neat, plain, substantial buildings, well suited in every way to the purpose for which they are used. They are of random rubble with Porebunder coins; iron roofs, ventilated from above. The floor is of finely dressed black basalt, set in cement; the drainage is excellent. The standing-sheds are exceedingly strong, airy buildings, 35 feet in span, with iron roofs over head ventilation, and surrounded by stone walls or strong palisades.

All these buildings were erected by Messrs. Wells and Glover, contractors, and are good substantial work throughout. They will require but little repair and will last for years, and are so arranged that it will be easy to extend them, should it be necessary to do so, without in any way interfering with the general arrangements of the establishment.

I doubt if many towns in Europe posess better abattoirs than these. In course of time I hope the butchers may be induced to avail themselves to a greater extent of the facilities afforded them for keeping their cattle several days in the sheds before slaughtering them for the table. It follows that the meat will be much more wholesome if the animal have time to recover from the journey, and be kept a while in roomy, cool sheds, with abundance of good water, instead of being huddled up, as heretofore, in dark sheds and in the ground-floor rooms of houses in the most densely populated quarters in Bombay.

The Butchers gave us a great deal of trouble on various occasions throughout the year. In the first place, with a view to frighten us into a change of plan, they endeavoured to excite the fears of the Hindoos by spreading gross falsehoods regarding the arrangements for the conveyance of the meat. Many ignorant persons actually abstained from meat, believing that it had been defiled! Finding their profits affected by this result, the mutton butchers then tried a strike in March, but fortunately we obtained timely information, and were almost immediately prepared with butchers and sheep. This strike was thus soon ended, but there has more recently, within the current year, been another general strike of the butchers, which has but resulted in their complete discomfiture and humiliation.

The fact is these people have been treated with excessive consideration, their profits are enormous, and the trade being in the hands of a few men, they have, or rather had, a mistaken idea of their power. I do not think they will be so foolish again, but if they repeat the offence it will be a very easy matter to ruin them entirely, and it shall be done.

Independently of the undoubted benefit to the town which has resulted from the abolition of the old, horrible slaughter-houses, and the removal of the trade to a distance, further good has been brought about in the diminution of the number of horned cattle and of the vast number of sheep formerly kept in its most densely populated quarters.

A code of Byelaws for the management of the new Slaughter-houses was passed on the 14th January 1868 and is republished (see Appendix E 2). Section 25 of Act IV. of 1867 brought these slaughter-houses within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Magistrates,

CHAPTER VII.—BURIAL-GROUNDS.

Last year I reported that at the close of the year I had been put in possession of the old Horticultural Society's Gardens at Sewree, which have been set apart as a Cemetery for the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Scotch Presbyterian communities.

A Committee was appointed in the early part of the year to report on the arrangements which it would be necessary to make before the Cemetery could be opened, and especially regarding the apportionment of the land to the different communities.

The report of the Committee was sent on the 23rd March 1867, and the portion of the ground allotted to the Protestant community was consecrated in the same month, but it was of course impossible to use the Cemetery until it had been properly walled in. The Committee had recommended in their report that this should be done, and stated the cost. No reply being received to this report up to November last, I forwarded a duplicate copy of it to Government, but had received no reply up to the close of the year.

The present state of the question is this, Government agree to find the money for walling-in the Cemetery and one thousand rupees for levelling it, if it is guaranteed against any further expenditure such as is proposed by the Committee, and I am directed to obtain such guarantee. This is not an easy matter, but I hope to settle it before this Report is published. In the meantime as the Cemetery must be walled in, I have directed the work to be commenced at once.

At the close of 1866 the difficulty in selecting a site for the Native Christian and Portuguese communities had not been overcome, but during the past year the matter was settled principally through the kind exertions of Dr. Dallas.

The site proposed by me near Matoonga and Dharavee (Anunt Joshee's Oart)* has been agreed to, and purchased by me for Rs. 8,000 under the authority of the Bench Resolution.

The details arranged with the Committee will be shortly completed and the Cemetery opened.

The Calcutta Municipality have erected a Cinerator to aid the Hindoo communities in the cremation of their dead, and I had hoped to have proposed a similar plan for Bombay; but unfortunately the Cinerator in Calcutta was greatly injured by the hurricane, and the authorities there have not yet been able to report that it has succeeded under a fair trial. I have a model of it here, and only await the report of its success in Calcutta to take action.

There are very great difficulties in the way of abolishing the present Burying-ground at Sonapoor, as proposed by Dr. Hewlett, and I am sanguine that if the Cinerator proves a success, it may be unnecessary to abandon the present site.

As regards places for sepulture for the other races, it is necessary to proceed with great tact and care. I do not think it at present advisable to publish my views.

CHAPTER VIII.—THE ROADS

have been kept in as good order as the funds at my disposal permitted.

The following table contrasts the costs of the roads and rate of material during the past five years:—

Years.	Price of Road Metal per 100 Cubic Feet.	Price of Sandstone per 100	Cost of Metalling, Scraping and Improving.	Cost of Watering and Rolling.	Number of Water Carts used.
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1863..	8 2	not known	1,04,705 0 0	28,912 0 0	No record.
1864..	22 0	Do.	3,62,129 0 0	60,322 0 0	Do.
1865..	29 12	17 8 0	10,70,507 0 0	2,82,387 0 0	63
1866..	29 0	13 0 0	3,98,261 11 11	1,47,541 11 1	100
1867..	15 0	9 8 0	3,05,822 14 8	1,25,000 0 0	100

N.B.—The cost of Inspectorial Establishment is included in the figures for 1866 and 1867, not in those for the previous years.

The Inspectorial Establishment is composed of seven Inspectors with twenty Overseers and Muccadums, and its total cost was Rs. 26,076 or 6 per cent. on the total expenditure Rs. 4,30,822-14-8.

The Inspectors, besides the care of the roads, have to report and deal with dangerous buildings, and to report obstructions, encroachments, and unauthorized structures.

The quantity of road metal laid down in 1867 was 8,688 brass, and of sandstone 2,580 brass.

The expenditure on each road in material and labour is reported daily, and monthly returns are furnished to me. The Budget only allows of an expenditure of 6,000 brass of metal this year, but I am quite satisfied that with the present area of roads the repairs cannot be done with less than 9,000 brass (of 100 cubic feet each brass) of road metal, and 2,600 brass of sandstone binding.

On the other hand the number of water-carts should be increased and more streets watered, and there should be an increase to the Inspectorial staff during the monsoon months, June to October.

The cost of rolling being a very heavy item in our expenditure, and the roads never being well consolidated with the light rollers and wretched cattle here obtainable, I requested Mr. McConnochie to inspect the steam rollers recently invented for Paris. He did so, but reported that the price asked (£2,500) for each roller was excessive; that the French maker could not execute our order within a year; and that he believed the Paris roller might be improved upon and constructed at a far less cost in England. He asked and obtained my permission to commission Thompson & Co. of London to construct a roller for this town. The firm agreed to make one for £1,200, if approved, and they turned out a machine weighing 28 tons, which is undoubtedly superior to the Paris roller. It has been tried on three occasions in the streets of London, with and without stopping the traffic, before the Metropolitan Board of Works and a gentleman specially deputed by Her Majesty's Commissioner of Works. It has been pronounced a complete success, and the Metropolitan Board have ordered one from the same firm for the use of London. Our roller is now in the harbour and will soon be on trial in Bombay. I have no doubt that it will effect a very great saving, and generally improve the condition of the principal thoroughfares.

As the Breach Candy and Girgaum Road, however, there is no hope of improvement until it is sewered and drained as I have proposed, or until some of the heavy traffic it has recently had to carry (and which it was never designed to bear) shall have been diverted into the new Shore Road between the B. B. & C. I. Railway line and Sonapoor.

It is my duty again to protest against any stinting of funds for the roads. It was because the roads had been for years starved and degraded by want of timely repair, that my predecessors incurred an expenditure of upwards of 13 lakhs of rupees in 1865, and contracted to spend as much more in 1866 and again in 1867.

Fortunately during these two last years we have been able to avoid this enormous expenditure, and have spent only only 9½ lakhs instead of the 26 they were committed to; but I still agree with the late Board that heavy outlay is needed for years to come.

The cost of the Road in Bomby and Calcutta is about the same.

CHAPTER IX.—*DRAINAGE.*

In my Report for 1866 I expressed a hope that the all-important question of the drainage of Bombay approached solution. The Bench are aware that this expectation has not been realized. All the papers on the subject have been from time to time published. The present position of the question is this: Mr. Aitken, the Engineer selected by Government in England, having given about two years' study to the question in all its bearings, has proposed a scheme (based on an outfall at Colaba, as approved by Government and the Bench of Justices). This scheme having been violently opposed in certain important details by a local Committee of Engineers in Bombay, has been objected to as too expensive by the Local and Supreme Governments, and finally by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, who has referred all the papers to Mr. Rawlinson, C.E., and commissioned him to report on the drainage of Bombay.

It will be within the recollection of the Justices that Mr. Rawlinson has already reported on Mr. Tracey's scheme, based upon a system of harbour outfalls, which the Local Government, the bench of Justices, and the general public have had good reason to abandon.

While the Engineer's scheme has been under consideration, I have endeavoured, and failed, to obtain any admission that the State should contribute to the cost of draining the second largest city in Her Majesty's dominions, the principal sea-port of Hindostan, recently condemned by a Congress of European nations as the hot-bed from which cholera is carried into Europe.

Under these circumstances I cannot concur with Mr. Aitken in his opinion that the drainage question rapidly approaches solution. For my own part I believe it is as far from solution as it was twenty years ago. A certain amount of valuable information has no doubt been collected, but it is to be dealt with by an absolute stranger to the town. I believe that it would be economy even now to commission one of the leading Engineers in England, at any cost, to reside here for three years and to prepare a scheme.

It seems to me that all we can do now, besides aiding Mr. Rawlinson in every way, is *first*, to improve the surface drainage of particular districts; and *secondly*, to compel the owners of low-lying land to raise them.

THE FORT DRAINAGE

has progressed but little, owing to insufficiency of funds placed at my disposal and the want of bricks.

SEWERS IN BACK BAY.

I beg to refer to page 10 of my Report for 1866, and the plan annexed to it.

The main sewer and outfall at Sonapoor, described by Mr. Aitken, was completed before last monsoon within the estimate Rs. 1,60,000, the whole of which is to be, or has been, paid by Government.

But there remained still the smaller drains between Chowpattee and Sonapoor, formerly discharging on the foreshore, and now blocked up and cut off from the sea by the Back Bay Reclamation, which, since the liquidation of the Bombay Reclamation Company, has been carried on at the Government expense and for Government purposes.

After what had passed regarding the main Sonapoor outlet alluded to above, and especially after Government letter of the 6th July 1866, No. 1293 (see Appendix A), I did not doubt for a moment that Government would carry these drains on at their own expense, as it was prepared to compel the Bombay Reclamation Company to do so. But it will be seen by the correspondence in the Appendix that when the Government Engineers submitted estimates for the necessary works, Government repudiated all liability in the matter. I commend the perusal of the correspondence to the Bench and to many of the public who have complained to me of the existing nuisances on the line of the Government Reclamation. It is easy to see that the Municipal officials are not to blame, and I may add, in conclusion, that while I have taken steps to ascertain the true legal position of the Municipality in this matter, I have also respectfully solicited Government to reconsider its decision, and that I am very sanguine it will do so.

LOW-LEVEL DRAIN FROM BELLASIS ROAD TO LOVEGROVE SLUICES.

(See my Report for 1866, *page* 10, *with plan annexed).*

The contractors, Messrs. Wells and Glover, finished this important work several weeks before the date stipulated, and in a thoroughly workman-like and satisfactory manner.

There was at first a difficulty in getting suitable pumps for the pumping station, and it was not until we had made many experiments with Gwynne's centrifugal and Morland's chain-pumps that a satisfactory decision was arrived at.

I do not profess to be able to give an Engineer's description of the work, but will merely say that the object of the work was to mitigate the nuisance of the open main or Bellasis drain, which during flood tide (or twelve hours in each day) was a huge cesspool, ponded back and giving off deleterious gases into the streets and gullies of the Native Town. This open cesspool is now intercepted where the arching of the old drain ends, and the contents of the old drain carried with velocity down a covered sewer, with a fall of 2 feet in the mile, to the Lovegrove Sluices, where the sewage is lifted 27 feet by steam-power, and discharged through a high-level outlet at low water-mark, the pumps working night and day without intermission.

The main drain of the town is thus kept constantly flowing. The chain-pump alone delivers 2,500 gallons of sewage per minute, and the two pumps together throw upwards of 5,000 gallons per minute.

It is not difficult to understand that the substitution of a constant for an intermittent discharge of this huge volume of sewage must have had a most beneficial effect on the Native Town.

It remains to cleanse the open channel of the Main Drain from the deposit in it, and this is now being done.

The Drainage Department during this year prepared Plans and Estimates for the complete drainage of Commattepoora and the Fort and, as I have already reported, these works have been sanctioned for execution during the current year.

CHAPTER X.—VEHAR WATER WORKS.

No new extensions were made during the year, although some branches to outlying districts were much needed. There was a lack both of funds and of the necessary piping. I obtained sanction for both at the last Budget Meeting.

The Dipping Wells throughout the Island have been regularly cleansed throughout the year.

There were the following bursts in the Municipal mains during the year:—

3 inch mains.....	17	bursts.	
4	do.	8	do.
5	do.	2	do.
6	do.	3	do.
12	do.	1	do.
Total....	31	do.	

The self-acting closing valve (Sir W. Armstrong's patent), described at page 11 of my Report for 1866, was tested and found to answer our expectations.

Dam No. 3 at Vehar was thoroughly repaired in May last, and not before it was needed. The leaks had been carefully guaged for about two years and were steadily increasing. Mr. Aitken endeavoured to stop them by the puddle-facing recommended by the Government Committee of May 1865, but the leaks were found to be so low down that they could not be reached by the puddle-facing even when the lake had sunk to its lowest in May. I authorized Mr. Aitken to cut a trench fifteen feet below the puddle-face and to fill that in with puddle. The cost was great, but the work has been entirely successful, the dangerous leaks being stopped.

The precautions against an epidemic amongst labourers on the works were complete, and there was only one death among upwards of 2,000 men encamped in, what is believed to be, one of the most unhealthy localities in the Concan.

The waste weir caused a little anxiety during the last monsoon; it is being carefully watched.

The use of meters is being steadily enforced wherever a waste of water has been observed, but, as was to be expected, there have been cases in which individuals have been harshly dealt with.

The number of meters has been increased from 317 in 1865 and 501 in 1866 to 527 in 1867.

The extension of water supply in the town has progressed as follows from the opening of the works:—

On 31st December 1860 there were	208	connections.	
Ditto	1861	ditto	1,061 ditto.
Ditto	1862	ditto	2,085 ditto.
Ditto	1863	ditto	3,422 ditto.
Ditto	1864	ditto	5,198 ditto.
Ditto	1865	ditto	6,470 ditto.
Ditto	1866	ditto	6,750 ditto.
Ditto	1867	ditto	7,526 ditto.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE SHIPPING.

I was glad to be able to settle this matter satisfactorily during the past year.

It appears that the late Municipal Commissioners granted to the Elphinstone Land and Press Company a monopoly for the supply of Vehar water to the shipping for a term of years, the Company to find and maintain steam water-barges, topay the Municipality 1 Rupees per ton, Rs. 4 per 1,000 gallons for water delivered at the quay-heads, and to be at liberty to charge the shipping up to Rs. 3 per ton. With all deference to my predecessors, I am bound to state that this contract was not only illegal but highly prejudicial to the interests of the town, although the high rate charged for water promised to yield a handsome return.

In the first place the Commissioners bound themselves under certain penalties to compel the Steam Ship Companies and the shipping generally to take Vehar water from the Elphinstone Company, and they were never able to carry out this clause of the contract. In the second place the price of Vehar water on board was so high (Rs. 8 per 1,000 gallons) that many ship-captains preferred to give their crews tank water, and the result was increased sickness among the sailors. It appeared to me that the Harbour Board was the proper body to undertake the supply of water to the shipping, and I endeavoured to induce it to do so, and to purchase the Elphinstone Company's steam-barges. After lengthened negociations with Government, the Harbour Board, and the Elphinstone Land Company, the contract with the latter Company was cancelled, and Government have taken one, while the Harbour Board have taken over two of the Elphinstone Company's steam-barges. The Harbour Board now undertake to supply water to the shipping at 1 Rupee per ton, the Municipality being bound to deliver it at the bunder head at 4 annas per ton, or one rupee per 1,000 gallons, the existing town rate.

THE SURVEY FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER SUPPLY is completed, and the result will shortly be published.

No reply has been received from Government to the request made in 1866 that the Vehar Water Works debt should be remitted.

(To be Continued.)

APPENDIX.

The following is the appendix referred to above by the Municipal Commissioner under the head of "Sewers in Back Bay:—"

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE INTERCEPTION OF DRAINS IN BACK BAY BY THE GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 5th July 1868

To the SECRETARY TO THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 67, dated 16th ultimo, to the address of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, I am directed to inform you that it was On the subject of the Sewers at Sonapoor having been cut off from the sea by the Company's embankment.

the intention of Government that the work of constructing drains for carrying the present sewage through their embankment where it interfered with the outflow should be performed by the Reclamation Company, and I am accordingly desired to request that the Company will take early steps to remedy the nuisance noticed by the Municipal Commissioner.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.
J. KING,

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 7th August 1867.

From the Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 2175, dated 27th August 1867.—Submits for consideration and orders correspondence, estimate amounting to Rs. 77,249, and sections for the proposed construction of a Sewer from Churney Road to the new Culvert at Sonapoor.

2. Requests instructions whether the work should be executed by the Municipal Commissioner, the Railway, or the Public Works Department; in the former case, the best way would be to place the account of any approved tender at the disposal of the Commissioner, who should, then relieve Government of any further liabilities.

From the Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 2282, dated 6th July 1867.—In reply to memorandum No. 1389, states the circumstances which have necessitated the construction of the Sewer being undertaken.

RESOLUTION.—If the Municipal require this drain they should themselves construct it.

2. If the Railway Company's line crosses an existing drain the Company may be called on to pay for that portion of it within their own boundary.

M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the CONSULTING ENGINEER for RAILWAYS.
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, Bombay.

RAILWAY CONSULTING ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
Bombay, 10*th August* 1867.

To the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to No. 1641, of the 7th August 1867, I have the honour to request whether you wish any further steps to be taken in this department.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. DELISLE, Colonel, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

To Lieut. Colonel DELISLE,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

SIR,—Referring to Government Resolution No. 1641, dated 7th instant, regarding the proposed construction of a Sewer from Churney Road to the new Culvert at Sonapoor, I shall feel obliged by your furnishing me with a copy of your letter No. 2282, dated 6th ultimo, therein alluded to.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Mun. Commr's Office, 13th August 1867.

RAILWAY CONSULTING ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT,
Bombay, 17*th August* 1867.

To the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your Nos. 2788 and 2826, of the 13th and 16th instant, I have the honour to inform you that your first application was submitted for the orders of Government. A reply will be sent you when this are received.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. DELISLE, Colonel, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 24*th August* 1867.

From the Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 2811, dated 15th August 1867.—Submits for the consideration of Government copy of a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, and requests instructions whether the Commissioner's request should be complied with, to be furnished with copy of his (the Consulting Engineer's) No. 2282, dated 6th July last, especially as regards paragraph 3.

RESOLUTION.—The Commissioner should be informed that he cannot be furnished with copies of communications which pass between Government and its confidential advisers.

M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the CONSULTING ENGINEER for RAILWAYS.

Bombay, 6*th September* 1867.

To Colonel KENNEDY,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

SIR,—Colonel DeLisle, Consulting Engineer for Railways, has forwarded me copy of Government Resolution No. 1789, of the 24th ultimo, which I have perused with no little surprise.

It is so evident there has been misapprehension that I must request the favour of your resubmitting the matter for the consideration of Government with the following explanation.

On the 7th August you forwarded me copy of a Government Resolution No. 1641, in the Railway Department, on certain proposals made by Colonel DeLisle. On the same day I received a letter from Colonel DeLisle (No. 2758, of the 10th August) asking me if I wished any further steps to be taken in his department.

The Government Resolution was not quite intelligible to me, as I had never seen what Colonel DeLisle proposed. I could not therefore answer his letter, and wrote to ask him if he would furnish me with a copy of his letter to Government.

I submit that this was a very reasonable request, and that there is nothing in my manner of preferring it, which rendered it necessary to remind me that I am not entitled to see confidential communications made to Government.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 18th September 1867.

From the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 3182, dated 6th September 1867,—With reference to Government Resolution No. 1789 of 1867, explains his reasons for having asked the Consulting Engineer for Railways for a copy of his letter to Government.

RESOLUTION.—Government had no intention to reflect on the Municipal Commissioner, but merely to intimate that the request for a copy of the document he applied for could not be complied with. This decision was given in the form of a general rule.

M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the CONSULTING ENGINEER for RAILWAYS.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 13*th March* 1868.

To the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Public Works Department.

SIR,—I have the honour respectfully to solicit a reconsideration of Government Resolution No. 1641, of 7th August last, which intimated that Government would bear no portion of the cost of an intercepting Sewer through the Back Bay Reclamation from Churney Road to the new Sonapoor Culvert. I respectfully submit that such intercepting sewer has become necessary because the Government Reclamations have cut off the drains originally discharging on the Back Bay foreshore.

I was refused access to the documents on which the resolution was based, and am therefore in the dark as to the nature of the works proposed by Colonel DeLisle at an estimated cost of Rs. 77,249; but I presume that all that he proposed was to construct the cheapest description of rubble drain, running parallel with the foreshore, so as to intercept the numerous storm-water and other small drains between Chowpatty and the new Sonapoor Culvert.

Such a drain would answer every purpose for the present until the general drainage question is settled.

—I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commisioner for the City of Bombay.

LOSS OF THE "JAMES BELL."

BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY.

ON 20th March, Mr. Raffles, stipendiary magistrate, Liverpool, with Captains Baker and Harris, as nautical assessors, held an inquiry, in the first Police Court, into the circumstances connected with the abandonment by her captain and crew of the ship *James Bell*, on the 7th March last, within two miles of Padstow, on the coast of Cornwall. Mr. O'Dowd appeared on behalf of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Bremner for Captain Dogherty, who was in command of the vessel at the time of the abandonment. Mr. O'Dowd stated the circumstances of the case. The *James Bell* was built in the State of Maine U.S., in 1857, and when she was transferred to British owners her tonnage was registered at 672 tons. Her owners were James Patterson Allen, of Londonderry, and William Fergusson and Sarah Hughes, both of Brooklyn, State of New York. She was classed in the French Veritas 5-6 A 11 for four years, and when lost she was under the commaud of William Dogherty who held a certificate of competency. She left Liverpool on the morning of the 20th February last with 901 tons of coal for Bombay, and was towed down as far as Point Lynas, the weather being fine with a moderate breeze from the S.W. About two hours after leaving the Mersey it became necessary to work the pumps. She continued beating down the Channel until Saturday, the 22nd, when, having encountered strong breezes from W.S.W., her sails were materially damaged, and she was obliged to bear up for Liverpool, and she anchored in the Nursey where she remained until the 28th February. She was again towed down as far as Point Lynas, on that day, and while beating down Channel they encountered adverse weather, amounting to a very heavy gale. On the 4th March the second officer heard water coming in through the bows, between the decks, and on examination the leak was discovered at the port side of the bows, between the decks, abreast of the forehatches. On the same day the vessel reached the entrance to the Channel, and the wind increased to a heavy gale from N.N.W. The ship was under closed-reefed topsails, and laboured heavily, shipping large quantities of water. On the evening of the 5th March the starboard pump got choked, and dropping a lead into it they found coal at the bottom. They rigged the port pump and worked it, but on the morning of the 6th they found the water still gaining on them, and they rigged the bilge pumps and all hands were put to work them. It was necessary also to break away the bulwarks in order to clear the deck of a large quantity of water that was on it. At ten A.M. that morning the port pump also got choked, and could not be cleared. The Scilly Islands then bore twenty miles to the S. W., and the crew, who on the day previous appeared to have been very reluctant to do duty, peremptorily refused to do any further duty, insisting upon putting back. It first occurred to the captain to bear up for Milford; but on putting the ship before the wind, which then blew very strongly from the north, it was found impossible to make any way in the direction of Milford, and it was decided to make for some harbour on the Cornish coast. At four o'clock in the afternoon they found 4ft. 6in. of water in the hold. At eight P.M. they were off the Trevose Head lights, and passed them at ten. At midnight the vessel became altogether unmanageable and could not be got to steer. The master on this conferred with his officers, and the result was that they made up their minds to leave the ship. They had ascertained by this time that there was 7ft., 6in. of water in the hold, and the crew having got into the ship's boats, reached Port Isaac, a small harbour near Padstow. As soon as he got ashore the master still made efforts to save the vessel, and he brought some of the beachmen to where he had left the vessel, but she had already drifted on to the rocks and became a total wreck.—John M. Tiley, the chief mate, was examined, and stated what occurred from the sailing of the ship to the abandonment, which was substantially in accordance with the statement of Mr. O'Dowd. Previous to abandoning the ship they made no signals of distress, as they did not think it would be of any use. They had no guns on board.—The inquiry was adjourned.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CHALLENGE.

(Spectator, March 21.)

THE Irish Debate has not been barren either of great speaking or greater doing. In political life words are often deeds; that is, the resolve which usually immediately precedes action must there immediately precede speech, and the speech once launched on the world, is in fact the action which follows the speaking, not in the sense in which effort may (or may not) follow resolve, but rather as the movement of the arm follows the excitement of the nerve. Mr. Gladstone's great speech of Monday March 16) night was, in this sense, more an action than a speech. It was the final and now irretrievable act which will compel the Liberal party,—whenever they may have the power,—and which will probably give them the power,—to remove once for all the Protestant Establishment in Ireland. If there be,—as there probably will be,—Liberals, to whom that policy is an offence and a stumbling-block, that will be their personal loss; but they will have no power to arrest the rapidly increasing momentum of a popular conviction, which, slow as it was in reaching maturity, is now accumulating a new mass of adherents, and visibly accelerating its rate of motion towards its end, with every fresh week and month. In the recent debate three principal figures, three great statesmen, are so prominent as to make all the others, however eloquent, seem mere contributors of words beside them;—for these three have undoubtedly in their several ways contributed what is much more than words,—words that are embryo things,—to the result; we need scarcely say that we speak of Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Disraeli.

Mr. Bright, in the noble and massive entreaties of his speech of Friday (13) week, seemed to be, and was, stretching forth to Ireland rather earnests and pledges of a totally new spirit in England than any individual opinions or ideas. When he insisted that Mr. Disraeli's offer of a Catholic University at the present crisis was like the policy of the mountebank who sold pills "that were very good against the earthquake," he only expressed with his usual humour the indignation which Ireland must feel at an offer so irrelevant to the great injustice of Protestant ascendancy of which she complains. But when he warmly pressed his own Nonconformist friends to sacrifice something of their most treasured prepossessions for the sake of a settlement that may soften the bitterness of feeling on the part of those whose interests are assailed, when he asked for the removal of the Establishment not as a triumph for a party cry, but as the means whereby all the mutually hostile religions in Ireland may be able to meet on equal ground without envy, without bitterness, and without grudge, even as souls of different faiths may meet in the world of spirits when the "liveries" of sectarian opinion are stripped off, he did much more than shake the Establishment by his eloquence,—he made Catholics and Nonconformists feel that there would be real pain in the duty before them, and that any concession by which they could honourably diminish that pain would be even more welcome to them than to their opponents; and he made the truest friends of the Established Church feel that there would be something hard and almost intolerable in the old attitude of defiant and unyielding resistance. A speech nearer to an action,—and to an action of the grandest kind,—a speech which gave a more direct impulse to the forces of mutual forbearance and self-denial on all sides, a speech more full of sympathy with all parties without partizanship for any and yet at the same time more directly practical in facilitating retreat and promoting concession, a speech which succeeded better in making all realize that there would be moral dignity and *not* humiliation in the sacrifices which were required from them, was never delivered in the House of Commons. It was a speech which made the bitterest Torries relent in their attitude of hard resistance, and the bitterest Radicals soften the rude, aggressive tone of their attack. There have been greater adepts at mere compromise than Mr. Bright. But no man ever gave so great a nobility to the proposal of conceding all that justice would permit, or so great a dignity to the tone of pathetic and disinterested entreaty, in which he implored all parties to rise above the blinding mists of party feeling, and sacrifice something of cherished preference for the national peace and welfare. No man ever succeeded so well in completely exchanging the role of an agitator who rouses class against class, a role which has so often,—and not always quite without justice,—been attributed to him, for that of a *genuine* peace-maker, not one who offers hollow and t

or three more characteristic figures, such as Hosea Biglow and perhaps Artemus Ward, we scarcely know where to turn for another. When we compare the narrowness of the harvest to be gleaned with the boundless riches of tradition and contemporary life upon which Sir Walter Scott could feed his imagination, we see one cause for the difficulty of producing a national school of fiction in America. It requires a keener power of observation than any but an original genius can possess to find a sufficient variety of distinctive and picturesque characters to fill his pages. A great deal more might have been made of the materials of *Homespun* by a more skilful hand, but the intrinsic difficulties are considerable. Thus the writer describes the town-meeting, the tavern, the muster, the fair, and the minister, doctor, and lawyer of the country districts. The town-meeting is no doubt are markable and characteristic institution, but it has an unfortunately strong resemblance to the innumerable other meetings where men assemble to make long speeches in America. The tavern seems to be, on a small scale, pretty much what the Fifth Avenue Hotel is on a larger one; and the writer is driven to describe what it once used to be, which seems to be a faint reflection of the old posting-inns of pre-railroad times in England, and to add the profound remark that Shakspeare, Isaac Walton, Dr. Johnson, and some other remarkable characters have made divers reflections upon English inns. Then the "country muster" or field-day of militia regiments is much like other reviews of militia nearer home, except that until lately it was a less serious business. The fair is an English fair, tamed down and made uninteresting, with perhaps less coarseness and more oratory but with certainly a smaller admixture of gipsies and wild-beast shows, and other simple amusements of the British rustics. As for ministers, doctors, and lawyers, the chief remark made is that they are all losing the more strongly-marked peculiarities by which they used to be distinguished. The minister is not quite so near an approach to a pope in his own parish; the doctor is not so much of a humourist; and the lawyer has less opportunity for small pettifogging than was formerly the case. In short, things are being rubbed down on the great social mill of America till there are very few angels left to vary the outlines, and strengthen the effects of light and shade. This is to some extent the case all the world over. Externally the contrasts are continually diminished, as the little sections within which the population was formerly confined are broken up, and there is less cover left for the humours and oddities of individuals. When all the world wears black coats and chimney-pot hats, when local customs and dialects have been reduced to the average standard, when railways have tapped every rmote district and promoted a general circulationand intermixing of the whole population, there willbe a much less chance for the dealer in the pictuesque. And they have certainly made a nearer approach to that consummation in America than we have yet done in England.

To second-rate writers the difficulty presented by this smoothingdown of the surface is insurmountable. They have none of those superficial marks to assist them by which a striking effect may be cheaply obtained. And yet we must repeat that a really able observer might still find ample scope for his faculties in the country districts of new England. If society presents few of those contrasts, and fewer of the picturesque observances, which are so common in the Old World, it is still a society with a deeply-marked character of its own. A New Englander is not a very attractive subject to the lover of the graceful and tender; but a race of such keenness, independence, and toughness of fibre must impress any one who is capable of penetrating below the surface. We hope that some American of more power may do for his countrymen what is only feebly attempted in *Homespun*.

MILITARY EDUCATION AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

(Pall Mall Gazette, March 24.)

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON'S recent announcement in the House that it is proposed to reduce the age for admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, although in itself apparently a small matter, furnishes in reality an important indication of the direction which the authorities, if left to themselves, will take in the matter of military educational reform. This decision must be accepted as an indication either that the Government propose to proceed on no definite or clearly perceived principles of action, or that, of the alternative remedies for an admittedly defective state of things, they have deliberately made choice of the least drastic and least efficacious. After the complacent inaction of so many years there is some indecency in the haste with which this decision, whichever it may point, has been come to in the face of the motion now pending for an inquiry into the whole subject; and it is excusable if those who are in earnest in this matter choose to regard the concession, if such it is to be called, as a sop thrown out to appease a clamour which it might be difficult to control. The existing Administration has proved itself skilful in the timely surrender of salient positions, and it may well be that the pressure of the moment has again precipitated a piecemeal and haphazard policy. But the subject is far too large and, so to express it, too concrete a subject to be thus dealt with. A reduction of age is, it is true, one of the points much insisted upon by those who desire to see a change effected in a particular direction. But it is one feature only; and, more than this, it is, as we believe, a feature in a scheme of so-called reform wholly misdirected and mistaken in its nature.

In a recent artical upon this subject we called attention at some length to what we regard as the main defects of our present system of military education, to the prevailing system of cram from beginning to end of the course, and to the absence of any intelligent or recognized principle of training, whether mental or moral. "It is," we ventured to say, "a mere high-pressure jumble throughout. In one establishment is attempted to be combined an elementary school, a school of high theory, and a school in some degree of practical application and military discipline." This passage contains, we believe, the clue to the chief evils. Whoever would effect a real reform must first deliberately determine which of these heterogeneous elements he will banish and which retain. Either he must make our military academies schools in the ordinary and legitimate sense of the word—seminaries of theoretical instruction, places to which youths must look for their education—or he must strike boldly out in a totally opposite direction and limit them strictly to practical and special training. Of these two alternatives, we hold the first to be radically unsound and defective. To insist that the lads who are to recruit the commissioned ranks of our army shall all derive their instruction from one source is practically to abandon all idea of what is known as a "liberal education." Such an education as they will receive will be necessarily narrow and one-sided. It is of the nature of educational establishments to run each in a particular groove; and a lad bears all his life much of the character and impress of his school. If we really wish all our officers to be of one uniform and unvarying pattern, we can hardly do better than reduce the age for admission to the military colleges, and pass all the lads at the most impressionable periods of their lives through one mill and mould them all in one mould. It cannot be too emphatically insisted upon that this must be the inevitable effect of reducing the age of admission to a point which would practically impose upon a lad the neccessity of deriving the major part of his education from one source. But this, as it appears to us, is precisely the effect which it ought to be our whole aim and object to avert. What we really require is, on the contrary, to invite to competition youths who have received a really liberal and varied education, and when we have picked out those of superior and evident ability to furnish them with so much practical and professional knowledge as may be necessary. Our present system, as we have before shown, fails signally to compass this result; first, because the nature of the entrance examination is such as to eliminate all the advantages of a general education, and to give an advantage to especially crammed acquirements; secondly, because the subsequent course of study is not calculated to remedy this fundamental defect, by supplying a liberal education on the one hand, or by furnishing a really complete practical education on the other. Nor would the reduction of age tend any more to give us what we want. On the contrary, it would go far towards augmenting the existing evils by destroying even the bare possibility of a liberal education before entrance, and by failing, as any single or exclusive establishment must fail, to bestow it afterwards; while the cramming evils, unless the whole system of examination underwent alteration, would receive precisely the same encouragement as before. Indeed, the very much greater difficulty which attaches to the attempt to gauge the immature natural ability of the boy as distinguished from the more developed powers of the youth would rather go to augment than to diminish evil of this last sort.

We do not deny that a reduction of age would overcome some of the present difficulties. It would get rid of the difficulty—by no means an inconsiderable one—of officers smuggling the army at too advanced an age, although evidently at the expense of so much education; it would make the application of a coercive discipline (if such be deemed necessary for the acquisition of habits of military obedience) more easy. But it rests with those who propose this change to show that these advantages are inconsistent with the opposite system which we are disposed strongly to advocate. The remedy which we would suggest is this:—Steadily to set our faces against the easy and plausible arguments in favour of a reduction of age Rather, if anything, increase the age for admission. Allow the lads who are to officer our army to receive their education of as varied and liberal a character as can be procured, at the best schools of the country, and with scarcely any immediate reference to their after career. Give them, in short, an education, not a mere preparation for a particular profession. Then, at a minimum age of seventeen, subject the candidates to an examination which should test not their mere knowledge, but their natural ability. Examine them not upon technical subjects, or in such a way as to give simple memory the sort of advantage which it at present enjoys; but so examine them as to discover if they have been educated up to the average and if they have so profited by that education as to indicate a fair, or if you will an exceptional, amount of general intelligence and intellectual power. Let us observe at this point the probable effects of such a system. We should at once invite the co-operation of all our leading schools in the country, by affording them an opportunity of furnishing candidates direct for these examinations. At the same time we should get rid of the first pest and bane of our present system, cramming, by placing it within the power of any lad of fair ability to present himself confidently for examination without any special preparation. And, finally, we should procure, it cannot be doubted, a class of lads far more worthily and thoroughly educated—no mere hothouse prodigies, with mind and judgment cramped into a narrow groove, but youths of general intelligence and information, and with some remaining capacities of education. Such a system would also have the probable effect of greatly widening the field of competition, and prove an encouragement to good men, inasmuch as in the event of failure their previous education, having been of a generally useful instead of in great part of an exclusive nature, would not be thrown away. It is also worth while to notice, what is too commonly overlooked, that a knowledge of guns and war is not the only sort of special knowledge needed to make a good soldier. We hold it to be just as important to a military officer that he should have also that sort of knowledge which is implied in the acquisition of a public-school or "liberal" education. He is called upon to act in all sorts of capacities, upon all sorts of emergencies, and to hold his own among all sorts of people. The case of our Indian officers is a conspicuous but by no means singular illustration of this. An education which would expand the mind instead of narrowing it, which would educate and brace and elevate as well as merely inform it, is therefore as necessary to him in its way as that technical knowledge which is too commonly regarded as the one thing needful. Nay, in the majority of cases the technical or exclusive knowledge, however necessary, is perhaps after all the least valuable of the two.

At this point—the entrance examination—we would draw a distinct line. Here the lad's general education should close and his professional education commence. The schools have done their part. It is now the turn of the military colleges to do theirs. Just as we would desire to see the schools limiting themselves to their legitimate sphere of action and avoiding specialities, so we would see the military colleges as strictly confining themselves to the military application of the previously acquired theory, and supplementing the general education with instruction of a professional and technical character. This we conceive to be the proper function of a military college. It should be a school of military application, and nothing else. But this is exactly what our military colleges are not at present. They are "everything by turns and nothing long." And as the previous training has been half military, the instruction at the military schools is now half civil.

Having decided to make Woolwich and Sandhurst strictly schools of application, it is necessary to determine whether they should bear the character of schools or colleges. Without any hesitation we pronounce in favour of the college system. That system is, from several points of view, superior for lads of from seventeen to nineteen years of age. Educationally it provides a wider scope for individual bent and capacity. The instruction should be given as much as possible in the form of lectures, and as little as possible in the form of class study. After six months or a year the cadet should be called upon to elect for one particular branch of the profession, and be required to attend a course of lectures and instruction specially designed to qualify him for that branch, reference being made to his previous examinations to justify or negative his election for the scientific corps. It would then be desirable that the different classes of cadets should pass to separate establishments, each devoted to a particular class of instruction bearing upon a particular branch, and in each of which the duration of the course might vary according to the amount of technical information required. After the lads had made their election and passed, as the case might be, Chatham, or Woolwich, or Sandhurst, it would be desirable to invest them with certain responsibilities by granting them provisional commissions, with certain rates of pay attached. Such a step would prove an effectual stimulus to industry and good conduct, and would go far towards enabling that repressive discipline which is now so continually breaking down to be dispensed with. Discipline must of course be observed and insisted upon. But it would under this system be in a great measure a self-adjusting and self-imposed discipline, tending to educate the lads in habits of self-restraint and control, and far more useful than the farcical and irksome discipline, so called, which is now attempted, to be enforced, and the difficulty of establishing which forms one of the main arguments for a reduction of age.

It is impossible within the limits of a newspaper article to attempt more than a mere outline of the sort of change which should be effected; but we believe that the sketch which we have presented embodies the true principles of military educational reform; and at all events it will suffice to indicate that the necessity for such an inquiry into the system as Lord E. Cecil proposes is rather increased than diminished by the announced intention of the Government to take a step which we cannot otherwise designate than as an "advance backwards."

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These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

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On London at 6 months' sight		.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
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" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11 7/16d. do.
" demand		.....	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11 5/16d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agency also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 27th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
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The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅞ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅞ "
3	do.	1/11 9/16 "
2	do.	1/11¾ "
1	do.	1/11 7/16 "
On demand		1/11 3/8 "
On Scotland		1/11 /8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 15th April 1868 EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

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BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
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			per Rupee.
6 months' sight (on City Bank)		at 1s. 11¾d.	
4	do.	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
3	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2	do.	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
1	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¾d.	"

INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 4 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 9th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

			per Rupee
On London, at 6 mts' sight above	£60		1s. 11 ¾d.
" 4	do.		1s. 11 5/8d. "
" 3	do.		1s. 11 11/16d. "
" 2	do.		1s. 11 ¾d. "
" 1	do.		1s. 11 9/16d. "
On demand			1s. 11 ¾d. "
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		1s. 11 7/16d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	"	6 per cent.
6	do. "	4 "
3	do. "	2 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold or paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 14th April 1868.

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EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at sight following rates, viz:—

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6 months' sight (on City Bank)		at 1s. 11¾d.	
4	do.	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
3	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2	do.	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
1	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¾d.	"

INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 4 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

" 6	"	5 "
" 12	"	6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to 1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

A PORTION of a BUNGALOW, very nicely situated near Mount Road, with COACH-HOUSE and STABLING, TO BE LET. For particulars apply to SOMJEE PARPIA, Parell Road, near Iron Foundry. Byculla, 20th April 1868.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BRENNETT & Co.
The house No. 6, Cowarjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

WANTED.

WANTED, a competent person for the Office of SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ESPLANADE. Salary Rupees 150 per mensem. None need apply except those who have had experience in superintending works and can draw plans and prepare estimates. Applications to be accompanied with Testimonials.
KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 18th April 1868.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—WANTED, three PROBATIONERS for the Bombay New Pilotage Service. Salary Rupees 80 per month. Applications, with Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of first Mate.
By Order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.
Bombay, 7th April 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES, Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 29 0 p. doz.

Vine	"	Do.	" 18 0 "
Cognac	"	Do.	" 16 "

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case.....Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ..... 32 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.
Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.

do.	do.		pts.	29 "
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases		qts.	Rs. 27	"
" "	2	"	pts.	14 "
Old Tom	1	"	Rs. 26	"
Brandy	1	"	" 32	"

Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...	Quarts in	Cases of	1 doz. each.
Do.	...Pints	do.	2 "
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	1 "
Do.	...Pints	do.	2 "
HOCK.....	(Hockheimer)	Quarts. do...	1 "
Do.....	(Marcobrunner)	Qts. do...	1 "
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Box	

ALSO
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. .....(St. Julien) ..... 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.
FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.	Medoc.....	quarts at Rs.	12 per dozen.
	.....	pints at "	7½ "
	St. Laurent.....	quarts at "	18 "
	Chateau Beitasse	" at "	25 "
BR NDY.	Cognac tres vieux	at "	25 "
	" " Champagne at	"	35 "

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg	quarts at Rs.	30 p. doz.
	.....	pints at "	16 "
	Imperial	quarts at "	37 "
	.....	pints at "	17 "
	DiePerle des Rheins	quarts at "	35 "
	Moselle.....	" at "	24 "
	"	pints at "	13 "
	Johannisberg	quarts at "	33 "

GADDUM & Co.

PRICE LIST:—
CHAMPAGNE.

			Quarts	Rs.
La Perle	Titus Newhouse ...	"		30
Rubis	do.	.....	"	28
Champagne	do.	.....	"	24
Champagne	do.	.....	"	18
Champagne, Superior...	B. & E. Perrier....		"	30
Aux Armes de Reims...	Gust Gibert		"	24
Aux 2 Ecussons	do.	.....	"	38
Aux Medailles	do.	.....	"	31
Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	.....	"	38

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarrhasberg	F. Kehrmann.	Quarts		34
do. Hock.....	do.	.....	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel...	do.	.....	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse ...		"	30
do. Moselle No. 3	do.	.....	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	.....	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	.....	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

Laubeuheimer.....	G. M, Pabstman Son.	Quarts		15
Queen Victoria Vineyard.	do.	.....	"	48
do.	do.	.....	"	54
Hochheimer	Gebr. Schmits		"	24
Ruedesheimer	do.	.....	"	32
Schloss Johannisberg...	do.	.....	"	36

CLARETS.

Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co...	Quarts		24
Chateau de Fraudis, H. and O.	Balaresque...	"		19
Chateau Puissequin...	R. G. Hobbs & Co...	"		17
Chateau de Issau.....	do.	.....	"	34
Margaux	do.	.....	"	12
Barzac White Wine.	do.	.....	"	15
Ilos Fourche St. Emillion...	do.	.....	"	28
Bages Pauliac.....	do.	.....	"	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	.....	"	34
St. Julien Medoc.....	do.	.....	"	15
St. Julien Medoc (4 dozen case)	Van Overzee & Co.	.....	"	36

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry	No. 2	Titus Newhouse...	Quarts.	18
do.	" 3	do.	"	22
do.	" 4	do.	"	26
Port Wine	" 1	do.	"	18
do.	" 2	do.	"	22
do.	" 3	do.	"	28
Burgundy Porta	R. G. Hobbs & Co.		"	12
do.	do.		"	16
Brandy	do.		"	18
do.	do.		"	24
do.	H. Hibelot & Co.		"	18
do.	do.		"	20
do.	John Backes		"	15
do.	Oliver Peyriac ...		"	14
Old Cognac.....	R. G. Hobbs & Co.		"	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co.		"	22
Best do.	do.		"	30
Best do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.		"	30
Vermuth Superior	"		"	16
Absynthe	"		"	30
Ginger Wine	Titus Newhouse...		"	20
Old Jamaica Rum	do.		"	20
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	do.		"	20

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, March, 1868.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 2½ yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.
These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA a specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lombago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.
It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonory Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.
In bottles, quarter-pints, half-pints, and pints.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.
They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Agents in Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co. Perozshah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatboy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Turrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Walter Meiklejohn.
Koffee.—Budg